THE MILLS BILL PASSED.

amid Great Enthusiam and Applan the Democratic Tariff-Reform Measure Leaves the House—The Author of the Bill Makes a Long and Earnest Speech Before the Ballot Is Taken.

Washington, July 23.—The Mills Tariff bill passed the House Saturday by 18 majority. Mrs. Cleveland, who sat with Mrs. Folsom in the Executive gallery, joined in the Democratic applause ar smiled her approval of the result.

MR. MILLS' CLOSING SPEECH.

Chairman Mills arose in his place to close the long debate on the Tariff bill. Promptly at 11:30 the bill was called up. Mr. Mills, after offering two amendments intended to correct typographical errors in the bill, moved the previous question on them, and they were adopted.

He then proceeded to address the House, beginning by stating the condition of the finances of the Government, placing the surplus at \$129,000,000. This, he said, should arrest the attention of the country. It represented unnecessary taxation drawn from the people and piled up in the Treasury. It was taxation levied upon the product of labor. It was an iniquity. This enormous amount of money was constantly lowering prices and piling an enormous load on labor and increasing the benefits of privileged classes. How long would it be before stagnation would occur and bankruptcy and ruin flock over the land? The majority had attempted to bring before the House a bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the inflow of money into the Treasury. By the amendments which had been made in committee of the whole the total reduction of duties had fallen from \$53,000,000 to \$50,000,000, the free list from \$22,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The relative rate of duty had fallen from \$47.10 not to \$40, but to \$42.49, and yet this measure, so moderate, was characterized as a free-trade

Was \$42.49 on every \$100 free trade? It was an enormous amount of taxation. It was a tax which the wealth of this country would not permit to stand for a moment. State taxation was levied on lands, houses, stocks, bonds, horses and cattle, and the property owners would not permit any party of Administration to remain in power an hour which would levy a tax of \$5 on the hundred. Yet this bill, carrying a taxation of \$42.49, was characterized as a free-trade measure. The term free trade seemed to have a double meaning. Some gentlemen seemed to understand that free trade meant the absolute unfettering of our foreign commerce from all taxation. The Democratic party had used the term free trade as a term expressing the freedom of our commerce from all obstruction save that of just and necessary taxation to support the economical administration of the Government. [Applause.] The tariff of 1846 had been called a free-trade tariff, and he had himself spoken of the decade from 1850 to 1860 as the free-trade period, because in that time commerce was not restricted by obstructions thrown in its way by capitalists and monopolists.

He then proceeded to take up and discuss in detail the various schedules of the bill, beginning with those dealing with chemicals. The present duty on chemicals, he said, was 32.87 per cent. The proposed bill placed trade. The next was the earthenware and glass schedule. The duty under existing party's sympathy was for men not sheep. law was \$59.55 in every \$100. The bill fixed it at \$52.17. That was free trade, too, he free trade, in God's name would some one tell him what was meant by the term pro-

tection? [Applause.] Sugar was found at a duty of \$78.15, and down the revenue from sugar \$11,759,000. This was next to the largest reduction sectional, that it barely touched sugar, and that the committee threw its arms to be a high duty on sugar because Demorequested from citizens for the support of and in thus increasing demand for labor inthe Government, and because they believed crease the rate of wages. that in laying taxation it ought to be so in order to get \$58,000,000 into the Treasury cost the people over \$400,000,000. Why, only \$6 was brought about to a can manufacturer should have a free field great extent by the putting of a and open fight. The Democrats were golarge amount of jute and hemp and ing to give it to him without trying to fry manila on the free list. The pres at \$38.69, a reduction of over \$20 on every large, but it was caused by the placing of on dutiable woolen goods amounted to they would appeal in the confident reliance was not injured. He was benefited. This always spoken for the welfare and prosbill gave the manufacturer free wool and perity of the country. 40 per cent. taxation, and still it was said to be a free-trade measure. The duty on books, papers, etc., was now \$22.13. The bill left it at \$22.06, less than 10 cents reduction. The bill reduced the duty on steel rails from \$17 per ton to \$11 per ton,

consideration of the free list. On that list, he said, had been placed articles amounting to \$20,000,000. The largest was wool, from which \$6,390,000 was received. When the Democrats wished to put wool upon the free list they were charged with breaking the middle link out of the chain. The gentlemen who were charging the Democratic side of the House with bringing in a freetrade measure had taken the duty off cotton and put that article on the free list. Had they striken out the middle link of the chain! When it was proposed to put wool on the free list it was charged that the graphed for use in the campaign. He Democrats were striking the combination which had made the protective tariff, and on the minds of the people that this \$10 tariff ever framed in this Government after days' labor to purchase it. The gentleman the Constitution was adopted embraced in its title a declaration of the principle of the old story, and that he had read it in the encouragement of home industries, and Adam Smith. That reminded him (Mills) it proposed to encourage home industries of the boy who had stolen his brother's by putting wool on the free list. [Ap. marbles. The little fellow told his mother,

were trying to ruin this infant industry.

The industry did not give a man employment in this country, and the placing of the Bible says: "Thou shalt not steal?"

He replied: "Mother, that's the old story. the article on the free list would not take a Moses said that 4,000 years ago. dollar from any manufacturing establish- [Laughter.] ment. Tin plate could be found in the It is the old story, said Mr. Mills in contee proposed to remove the duty and put \$5,000,000 back into the pockets of the poor people of the country. If that was free trade make the most of it. The next item was salt. Salt had first been put on the free list by Thomas Jefferson. God in made salt for man and beast and it ought not to be taxed. But because a few people who are appealing to Congress to do them justice, who are appealing for the right of protection in its best sense, and asking Congress to shake the hand of monopoly from their pockets and let them have the proceeds of their own labor, and, we will do it.

Mr. Chairman, we will do it.

committee was branded before the people of the United States as being free traders because they wanted to give back to the people this bounty on an article which God had prepared for them.

The duty on cotton ties, which were placed on the free list, amounted to \$121,-000. It was charged that the bill was sectional because it placed cotton ties on the free list. Did gentlemen from the Northwest ever think that when they abolished this \$121,000 they enabled the poor people of the South to buy more of their horses, their bacon and their flour. Just in proportion as the people of the Northwest overtaxed their countrymen of the South they crippled their own capacity to sell. In placing Zante currants, which grew in but one spot in the whole world, on the free list, the Democrats were charged with being free traders. Gentlemen on the other side said: "You must tax the people on their clothes, on their food, on their employments of labor, and if you want any thing free take a drink of free waisky. [Laughter and applause.] He discussed and defend ed the repeal of the duty on lumber. It was time that the poor people should be considered in the reduction of taxation. The taxes had been removed from incomes, from manufactures, from railroads, from telephone and telegraph companies, and from express companies, and now the Democratic party came upon the stand and said it intended to help the man in the log house on the prairie and give him free lumber. The duty on burlaps was \$979,000. Every yard was made abroad and the duty brought money into the country which was not needed. It was better that the people who used burlaps should have the money. The Government did not need it. It was injuring the prosperity of the country and the Democrats proposed to place burlaps on the free list. For doing this they were charged with being free traders. No reduction of the tariff commended itself to the judgment of those who made the charge unless it was coupled with free whisky. [Applause and laughter.]

Hemp and jute has been placed on the free list to the amount of \$1,700,000. Gentlemen on the other side said that this would ruin the flax and hemp industry of this country. For years an attempt had been made to establish that industry here, but notwithstanding all the milk that was given this babe it refused to prosper. The hemp business was dying. It soon must dis appear and therefore hemp must be placed on the free list. The duty on opium, which amounted to \$467,000, had been removed Not an ounce of it was grown in the United States, but gentlemen on the other side did not want opium touched. It was the tax on whisky they wanted reduced, and not on opium. No industry would be hurt because chean medicine was given to the suffering and dving.

free list. Ostriches were not found on the Western prairie or in the Northern forests, but our beautiful females wanted ostrich feathers, and they would want some when Grover Cleveland was inaugurated March 4 next. [Laughter and applause.] Returning to the woolen schedule Mr. Mills said that the bill proposed to reduce the duties on woolen goods by taking taxation off the wool that was not raised by skilled labor and scarce.y by any labor at it at 28.17—a reduction of a little over \$4 in a hundred. Gentlemen called that free trade. The payt was the called that free expressed for the above. expressed for the sheep. The Democratio

Ostrich feathers have been placed on the

[Applause.] It proposed to bring down the price of woolen clothing so that the supposed. If \$52 taxation on every \$100 was poor people could get it to wear in winter. The people to-day were compelled to wear carpet instead of clothing wool, and now the wool-growers and wool manufacturers came to an agreement that the duty should the committee reduced it to \$62.31. There be so high that no wool and no woolen was nobody making much fuss about the enormity of that reduction. The bill cut but for him and his party he would say: "Wear good clothes and vote the Demomade in any schedule in the bill. It had cratic ticket." Wool had been put upon beer constantly charged that the bill was the free list not only to cheapen the clothing, but in order that our workmen might have the making of the \$44,000,000 worth of around the sugar industry to shield it, yet | woolen goods that were imported into this the reduction in sugar was only second to country. It was proposed to let all the that in the woolen schedule. There ought | wool the people required come in free and let our own people make the woolen goods. crats believed that taxation was a tribute This would increase the demand for labor,

The great central truth in this bill was laid as to be as little burdensome as that it was a bill to benefit the condition possible. By the tariff on sugar and increase the wages of the laboring peothe Government got \$58,000,000, with ple. We were the greatest manufacturing \$6,000,000 protection. In order to get \$58,- people in the world, the most skilled peo-000,000 into the public coffers it cost \$6,000,- ple, the most intelligent, and smartest, and 000 protection to the sugar planters. But best-looking people in the world [laughter], and all we wanted was for our Governfrom iron and steel and woolen goods it ment to take its meddling hand out of our business. All the people wanted was to then, should the duty on sugar be repealed in order that a more burdensome tax at a it needed for its support and then let their higher rate on woolen and cotton goods and | business alone. Let the people have free iron and steel might be retained? The duty | raw material in order that they might reon provisions under existing law was duce the cost of the product, for the \$24.33. The committee left it at \$23.39. Yet cost of the product was to determine it was charged that this was a free-trade the standing of the market. If the measure. The existing duty on cotton was people of the United States could pro-\$39.99. The bill fixed it at £39.07. Where duce a product cheaper than any other did the free trade come in on that? The people they would capture the markets. \$12,000,000 revenue from cotton had been | The manufacturers of this country should reduced only \$277,000. The duty on hemp, have the raw material free and thus jute, and flax was at present \$28.10. It be placed on the same basis as manuwas left at \$21.94. This reduction of facturers of other countries. The Amerient duty on wool and woolens is pose to debauch the American people in \$58.81. The committee bill left it order to buy their judgment at the polls. They appealed to the intelligence of the \$100 of taxation. This reduction seemed people. They intended to go before the country and appeal to the judgment, and raw wool on the free list. The reduction intelligence, and virtue of the people, and \$12,000,000, but the woolen manufacturer | that the people would speak as they had

> Alluding to attempts to defeat his reelection he stated that money was being brought into the Ninth Congressional district of Texas for the purpose of accomplishing that object, but he wanted to say once for all that the people of that district

were not for sale. and although the duty was left at 54 per He wanted to refer to that celebrated cent. it was charged that the Democrats suit of clothes. When he opened the debate April 17 he made the statement that if Fifty-four per cent. was a larger duty than had been placed on steel rails from 1865 to a suit of clothes could be bought for five days' labor, and the tariff on that suit was Mr. Mills then addressed himself to the | 100 per cent., it would increase the cost of the clothes to ten days' labor. The gentleman from Ohio (McKinley) had produced a suit of clothes and said: "Here is a suit of clothes bought for \$10 in Boston." He (Mills) had taken pains to trace that suit of clothes up. Its exact cost was \$6.68. It weighed four pounds and four ounces; the labor cost was \$1.65. It required seventeen pounds of wool to make that suit of clothes. which at a duty of 10 cents per pound amounted to \$1.70, which, subtracted from \$6.68, gave \$4.98 as the cost of that \$10 suit. hoped that the fact was to be photographed that they should not touch wool. The first suit cost less than \$5 and that it cost ten from Chio (McKinley) had said that it was who called her other son before her item on the free list was and reprimanding him for what he had tin plate, from which a duty of \$7,700,000 done said: "Don't you know the Lord was received. Not a pound of this tin will be angry with you! Are you not plate was made in the United States. ashamed of yourself? Do you not know that

home of every poor man, and the commit- clusion. We stand here in the face of the

### APPLICATION OF MANURE.

Advantages of Spreading it on the Surface of Land in Summer. The practice of hauling manure

it will be injured or lost. It will not heat, as it generally will the soil above which it is placed, both the soil. Only the coarser parts of the manure will remain above ground, and will rot in the moist soil.

the manure made in winter has become common and meets with general favor, the manure that accumulates near stables and in barnyards generally remains where it is dropped or thrown out. Sometimes that made in the barnyard is thrown into heaps so as to instre a clean space for milking and at the same time a certain distance on the cows to lie on. Most kinds of manure when left in heaps during the summer will heat to such a degree as to render it of very little value. This is especially true of horse dung that is thrown out of stables. If it is composted with cow dung and pond muck or peat it will slowly ferment and be improved: But farmers in the West will not generally take the trouble to wheel horse dung to a compost heap and mix it with some substance that will prevent it from heating. They allow it to remain till fall when they find that it is fire-fanged. The ammonia it contains has been driven off and little remains but carbon. The mass is as dry as chaff and is of very little value as a fertilizer.

It is likely that as good results would follow hauling out manure and spreading it on the surface of land in summer as in winter. If a portion of pasture land is to be plowed up next fall or the following spring the manure could be hauled and spread on it any time. It could be applied to a stubble field as soon as the grain is cut, and to a potato | Nine Rules Which Should Be Observed by patch as soon as the crop is harvested. as to make it difficult to cut and cure, not be relied upon. the manure could be placed above it. 2. Never trust a horse's mouth as a It would insure its rotting and would sure index of his age. tubers will have an excelent chance to selves. expand. They will not be likely to

Land prepared in this manner will dication of bad temper. be in excelent condition to produce pumpkins, squashes. melons and cucumbers. It will be rich and warm. Boys who are fond of melons have noticed how well the vines grow on ground that has been covered by a manure-heap or straw-stack. The turf is better rotted than that which has to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater been buried by the plow. Land treated and digestion is bad. in this way will produce large crops of tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, Lima beans, and all kinds of roots. It will also produce a large yield of corn, which will require but little cultivation, as the soil will be free from the seeds of weeds and in no condition to become solid. Of course the manure should be applied to a sufficient thickness to kill all the grass. If a farmer has not dung enough to cover all the far ahead of past years. The advanland he desires to prepare for corn, tages of baled hay over loose is so partially-decayed corn-stalks, and raises any large amount of hay can afspread them on the grass, and on them ford to bale it. The writer has baled do, such fowls are a source of worry place the droppings of cattle and a good many hundreds of tons when it and annoyance, and are very likely to horses. The coarse manure will kill was a slow and tedious process. But the grass, and the dung will cause the covering as well as the grass to rot.

they are drawn out.

# PROFESSIONAL NURSES.

lling Which Pays Better Than Other Employments Open to Women.

not yet overdone, though the chances cleaner. When baled, a large amount are that inside of four or five years its can be stored in a small barn or shed, palmy days may be past. Some of the and thus saved from the hard storms pretty, white-capped creatures who of summer and winter, which usually graduated in the earliest classes from destroy one-fourth of hay in stack and the training schools and hospitals are render the balance defective. Baled capitalists in a modest feminine way in any market is worth more than now. A tall brunette, who has been loose. The difference usually is more at work seven or eight years, and than enough to pay for baling. The whose eyes are quick and touch convenience and speed of hauling, soothing and deft beyond description, owns three or four dedominate in favor of baling. — Des sirable corner lots, which were Moines Register.

bought with a shrewd insight into the directions of the city's growth, and are worth a pretty penny more than she paid for them to-day. A second nurse, made during the winter months from who has distinguished herself beyond stables and feeding-yards directly to the average, bought out a restaurant the fields where it is to be applied, and which does a thriving trade, the profof spreading it ever the surface of the its of which would keep her if she did ground, has now become general. It not prefer to retain the old manager, a saves time and insures a degree of dapper little Frenchman, in charge, cleanliness about the farm buildings. and pursue the calling in which she Farmers have comparatively little to has succeeded. The regular rate for do during the winter, and they can the services of a trained nurse \$20 to haul manure over grass fields without \$24 and board per week, and the dedoing any serious injury to the sod. mand is brisk enough to employ them Manure is liable to be washed away or on an average forty-five weeks out of injured if it remains for a long time in the year. Unusually skilled nurses heaps about the farm buildings. If sometimes get \$30 or \$35 per week. spread on the surface of the soil with while undergraduates in their second which it is to be incorporated none of year's training are permitted to go out at the rate of \$6 a week.

The nurses are recruited largely from when piled in large heaps. If the the ranks of those who would otherweather is cold enough to freeze it and wise be milliners or dressmakers. though many highly educated ladies will remain unchanged. If the frost are found among them, attracted by leaves them the rain will carry the the work, which seems to them essoluble portions of the manure into pecially feminine. Some of the younger nurses become so much interested in the medical end of their duties that after then will be buried by the plow and graduating, they study medicine and become practitioners. There is one Although the practice of hauling out young girl in Bellevue now who graduated from a country college and came to New York to teach and earn money to pay her way through a medical college. She found that teachers' wages made her task an impossible one, and went to the hospital to learn a business that would pay better and help her her road. Her course is likely to be fol- form. But if the beans are boiled until lowed by other poor but ambitious girls-The best paying field which has opened before intelligent nurses with organizopen training schools on their own ac- ter. count in localities not supplied with such schools. There are women who have gone all over New York State and centers from which go out devoted nurses. This was the plan, though not conceived with a view to the financial return, which brought General Wade Hampton's daughter to New York to obtain the knowledge that is not equal to the demand yet, but it sion may be over-crowded, like most herbs, pepper, etc. departments of woman's work .- N. Y. Mail and Express.

#### JUDGING A HORSE.

Careful Buyers.

convert into a valuable fertilizer. 3. Never buy a horse while in mo-Grass and clover that have been broken | tion; watch him while he is standing | the job pay pretty well, if they will down by their weight or the wind are at rest, and you will discover his weak of very little value for stock food. points. If sound, he will stand firmly the art, and manage the process with Generally they can not be cured so and squarely on his limbs without no unnecessary expenditure of labor. that they will make good feeding. moving any of them, feet planted flat Where there is an excess of coarse They are of more value for making upon the ground, with legs plump and manure than for any thing else, and naturally poised. If one is thrown the sooner they are rotted the better it forward with the toe pointing will greatly aid its reduction to a fine will be for the land they are to enrich. to the ground and the heel

All have noticed that the grass is raised, or if the foot is lifted from the killed in pastures where cattle and ground and the weight taken from horses have dropped their dung. Most it disease of the navicular bone may have noticed that the turf becomes be suspected, or at least tenderness, rotted after a short time. The dung which is a precursor of disease. If excludes the light and air, and both the foot is thrown out, the toe raised the roots and stalks are killed as ef- and the heel brought down the horse fectually as if they were buried by the has suffered from lamnitis, founder or plow. Manure spread over a grass the back sinews have been sprained, plot will not become as dry as that and he is of little future value. When which is on the surface of bare ground. | the feet are all drawn together be-The grass serves to keep it moist. It neath the horse, if there has been no prevents evaporation and causes the disease, there is a misplacement of the grass to die out, then to decay. It puts | limb at least, and weak disposition of it in a condition to be food for culti- the muscles. If the horse stands with vated plants. When plowed late in the his feet spread apart or straddles with fall or the following spring the turf his hind legs, there is a weakness of will break up and crumble as it is the loins and the kidneys are disorturned. Land prepared in this way dered. When the knees are bent and will produce a large crop of potatoes of | totter and tremble, the beast has been the finest quality. The soil will be ruined by heavy pulling, and never rich in potash, which will be deposited | will be right again, whatever rest and by the decay of the stalks, leaves, and | treatment he may receive. Contracted roots of the grass. Being loose the or ill-formed hoofs speak for them-

4. Never buy a horse with a bluish be misshapened or scabby. They will or milky coat in the eyes. They inbe easy to dig and will come out of the dicate a constitutional tendency to ground free from dirt. As the soil ophthalmia, moon-blindness, etc.

5. Never have any thing to do with will be loose a large proportion of the potatoes will remain on the vines as a horse who keeps his ears thrown backward. This is an invariable in-

6. If the horse's hind legs are scarred, the fact denotes that he is a

7. If the knees are blemished, the horse is apt to stumble. 8. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily and smoothly

9. Avoid a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. If the ear is placed to the heart and a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble.-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

# Advantages of Baling Hay.

Machines for baling hay have lately been greatly improved and cheapened, and the rapidity and ease of baling is haul out coarse manure-old straw and great that almost any farmer who even then when it had to be hauled seven miles to a market or for feeding, it paid largely to bale and ever treat them kindly. It is the

storage. The hay is preserved in a

#### HOME AND FARM.

-Graham Pudding: Two cups of graham flour, one cup of molasses, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of chopped raisins, two teaspoonfuls of soda. Steam three hours.

-The cultivation of grasshoppers may become a profitable industry in the neighborhood of St. Paul, since it has been decided to pay a dollar a bushel for them.

-A farmer's daughter who is satisfied with a reasonable share of the sunshine of life and is willing patiently and cheerfully to face the inevitable shadows of this world is a jewel be-

-Imperial Drink: The juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one tablespoonful of honey, one if it is preferred sweeter. Cover and behind his car.

-Odors in the stable indicate the

air therein is impure. Use of absorbents is very important in summer. Once a week the stable should be sion for it." sprinkled with a solution made of one pound of copperas in two gallons of

-A novel means of destroying cater pillars and other animated pests of here." trees and shrubbery is the juice of the leaves and stems of tomato plants.

-Beans are good feed for the cow. The bean meal is probably the best soft they may be fed with profit. Waste beans on the farm, or damaged stock that can sometimes be bought in ten millions. ing and executive ability, however, has cheap, should always be fed. Beans THE average daily earnings of an Ameribeen, after perfecting themselves, to are rich in protein or nitrogenous mat-

-Huckleberry Cake: One cupful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an over Marshall Pass at a height of 10,852 egg; beat together until light; then feet. good distances West establishing add two eggs and beat again; twothirds cup of milk, two cups of flour in which have been sifted one-half teaspoonful of cream tartar and one teaspoonful of saleratus.

-Dried Pea Soup: Soak a quart of split peas over night. The next mornwould fit her to start training schools ing add four quarts of water and cook in the South. She has made one of till tender (about three hours). An the best head nurses ever seen in a hour before the soup is done add one hospital ward. The number of nurses | pound of salt pork that has been boiled separately an hour, add, according to is increasing so fast that the profestaste, onion, carrot, turnip, celery,

-Mutton is more easily digested statement put forth by the American stitute. preferred by dyspeptics. It is not, Any portion of new prairie or meadow 1. Never take the seller's word. If however, as nutritious as beef. Lamb that produces clover or the cultivated disposed to be fair, he may have been is not nearly so nutritious as mutton, grasses. If the grass or clover is the dupe of another, and will deceive which, when of prime quality and lodged or broken down by the wind so you through representations which can properly cooked, is preferred by epicures.

> -Those farmers who have or can cheaply collect large quantities of ter Post-Express. waste vegetable material, can make have patience to perfect themselves in material, the addition of five or six bushels of unleached ashes to a cord condition .- N. Y. Examiner.

# Sunshine in the Poultry Yard.

Sunshine is essential to successful poultry culture. We should ever welcome it. No part of our premises should be excluded from it. The glad sunlight should find access to every nook and corner of our poultry house. It should play upon the inner walls and flood the floor and roosting places. The little chickens should not be devoid of it, but every opportunity should be given it to warm and purify their quarters. In the outer yards and runs, the sunshine displays its virtues by making fresh and sweet places that would otherwise be sources of disease and death to our pets. It dries the polluted soil, and dispels noxious vapors. While dampness is to be dreaded, the sunshine comes as a messenger of health and happiness.

We need also to invoke the sunshine of our better natures in order to be a successful poultry-breeder. In times of aggravation and disappointment we should rally to our support the sunlight of cheerfulness and hope. There are times when it seems as if our ventures will prove failures and our best efforts come to naught. Misfortune follows misfortune, and success seems to be farther away than ever. But stay; there is a silver lining, even to such a dark cloud as this. Some of our chickens have mysteriously disapdark cloud as this. Some of our peared, some have died and some are small and inferior. But, on the other hand, we have a tew choice specimens that are thriving. Here is a bright spot. We have other eggs setting, and so can try it again. Here is something pleasant to think of and to hope for. Turn on the light. Let the sunshine in. Remember that success is never full and complete, and rejoice that some progress has been made.

The sunshine of kindness is ever needed in the poultry yard. We all have some fowls that seem to be possessed with the spirit of perversity and contrariness. Failing to do as we would have them-especially some hens with broods-and doing that which we would not have them arouse more or less ill temper. But we should try to bear in mind the distinction between a man and a chicken.

it. Twice as much can be handled by the same team, it takes so much less only way to subdue or control them.

It frequently occurs also that we need the sunshine of charity in our The business of the trained nurse is better condition, and stock will eat it poultry transactions. Charity of mind and of heart. Eggs that we pay a fancy price for sometimes hatch very poorly, and we are disposed to condemn the party from whom we got them; charity of this kind should be tempered with justice. We would not excuse a fraud nor evil intentions; but. where the cause of a bad hatch is unknown, or the fault perhaps mutual, we should not be hasty to condemn. better to let in the sunshine and be charitable in our reflections .- H. B. Geer, in Southern Cultivator. -

### IN MIRTHFUL MOOD.

We haven't any kings and queens in this country; we have bosses. A scientist says a wasp may be picked up if it is done quietly. Yes; it is when the wasp is laid down again that the noise

begins. RECKLESS of orthography, an impassioned swain wrote: "Mary, I love the well!" She replied that she was glad he was a tec-

> You never hear the bee complain, Nor hear it weep nor wail But if it wish it can unfold

A very painful tail. Nervous lady passenger (in the train after passing a temporary bridge)-"Thank goodness, we are now on terra firma!" Facetious gentleman-"Yes, ma'am; less terror and more firmer."

"Some idict has put that pen where I can't find it!" growled old Asperity the other day, as he rooted about the desk. "Ah, um, yes! I thought so," he continued pint of boiling water. Add more honey in a lower key, as he hauled the article from "THE sun is all very well," said an Irish-

man, "but the moon is worth two of it; for the moon affords us light in the night-time, when we want it, whereas the sun's with us in the daytime, when we have no occa-An Eastern editor remarks: "Girls who

can play 'Gospel Hymns' on the piano with the windows open Sunday afternoon are greatly wanted in the Western mining towns. At least, they are not wanted "My dear Amelia," said a dandy, "I have

long wished for this opportunity, but hardly dara speak now, for fear you will reject me; Boil the leaves and stems of the tomato but I love you—say, will you be mine? You until the juice has been extracted and would be to me every thing desirable; your pour this upon the afflicted shrubs and smiles would shed-". Here he came to a pause-"your smiles would shed-" and again came to a stop. "Never mind the wood-shed," exclaimed Amelia; "go on with the pretty talk."

### TRAIN AND TRACK TALK.

THE loss of life on railroads averages one

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ı		MA
	NEW YORK, July 30, 1888.	
	CATTLE-Native Steers 8 8 40 @8 6 60	-
LC.	COTTON-Middling 10% 10%	
	FLOUR-Good to Choice 3 30 @ 5 00	
M	FLOUR-Good to Choice 8 30 6 5 00 WHEAT-No. 2 Red 90% 92%	S
1	CORN-No. 2 54140 57	
	CORN-No. 2	
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5	WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter 79 @ 79%	0
	CORN-No. 2 Mixed 43%@ 43%	ma
Į,	OATS-No. 2 24% 2 24%	to
9	RYE-No. 2 44 @ 44%	
	TOBACCO-Lugs, Burley 1 75 @ 7 00	-
	Leaf, Burley 8 75 @ 17 00	15
H	nai-choice imothy 14 00 44 10 00	1 &
	BUTTER-Choice Dairy 15 @ 17	-
	EGGS-Fresh 7 @ 10	-
ij	PORK-Standard Mess (new) 14 50 % 14 60	2
ij	BACON-Clear H.b 9 @ 9%	-
H	LARD-Prime Steam 8%@ 8%	4
1	WOOL-Fair to Choice 33 @ 34	-
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Ę	CORN-No. 2 @ 45%	LE
81	OATS-No.2 White 29% 10 30	
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d	KANSAS CITY.	
	CATTLE-Shipping Steers 3 25 @ 5 50	~
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	NEW ORLEANS.	IR
	FLOUR-High Grade 3 75 @ 4 90	
No.	CORN-White 08 @ 69	22

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